Brilliant Schemes for February, 1856.

GREGORY & MAURY, MANAGERS, Wilmington, Del.

841,0821

Lottery for the benefit of the

STATE OF DELAWARE. Claus 20, for 1856.

\$50,000! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE

SPLENDID SCHEME

Tickets \$15-haives \$7 50-quarters \$3 75 eighths \$1 87 %.

\$35,000! Lettery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE.

Ctane 38, for 1856.

Tickens \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

ifficates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$15

Bo do 25 haif do 1

Bo do 26 quarter do 1

869,560 !
Lottery for the benefit of the
STATE OF DELAWARE.
Class K, for 1836.
(ilmington, Del., on Saturday, February 23, 18:6.
number lottery—14 drawn ballots.

\$52,500 i spread prize of. of. 30,000 bio prizes of. 26,000 bo do 10,000 bis do

Sc. Sc. Sc.
Tickets g/10—halves \$10—quarters \$5—eighths \$2.50.
Certificates of packages of \$5 whole tickets, \$500 to bo do 25 half do 115 00 bo do 25 quarter do 57 50 bo do 25 quarter do 26 75 50 bo do 25 quarter do 26 75 50 bo do 25 quarter do 26 75 50 bo do 25 quarter do 26 quarter do 26 75 50 bo do 25 quarter do 26 quar

GEORGE P. FOX. New Fork Metropolitan Tailoring Establishin

coable to do it.

For claims under the recent act of 3d March, 1855, giving 160 acres
of land to all who were in battle or who served fewtreen days, his
charges will be very moderate, FELIX RICHARDS.

THE North American Review .- Published quarterly. e first days of January, Ap. ii. July, and October, in a rfy-three hundred pages each, at five dollars a year. Contents of No. CLXX, for January, 1856, b. Life, Services, and W.

At lefe L. Life, Services, and Works of Henry Whenton. . 9. Harted's Pictures of Europe. on instal's Pictures of Enrope.

3. statistics of Insently in Meisschuretts.

5. The Rounds Hierarchy.

5. The Rounds Hierarchy.

7. Varon's Mesonics.

7. Varon's Mesonics.

9. The Pacific Ratifond.

9. American Phases.

States Military and Navy Depot, 581 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)

A. O. P. NICHOLSON & J. W. FORNEY,

Daily Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

# CITY OF WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1856.

### Proposals for Oil for Light-houses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-noise Board,
January 16, 1856.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this of
Office until to below, p. m., on Friday, the last day of February,
icos, for supplying the light noise restousisment with the following
ions or quantities of oil, to be delivered simpside of the government
supply vessels at flucton, New York city, New itselford, or Edgartoren, Massachusetts, at the option of the contractor, to be determined on at the time of accepting the bid, in tight, well-made casks,
suriable for shoping, its prime order, out or beare the following
intention, respectively, and also at the respective points named on the
Lakes, Viz:

mined on at the case, suriable for shoping, in prime order, on or properly specified and the respective points named on the dates, respectively, and also at the respective points named on the lastes, viz:

Lot No. 1.—8,000 (eight thousand) gallons best spring or present operation, and 22,000 (twenty-two thousand) gallons best spring for a title 15th day of narch, 1856.

Lot No. 2.—14,000 (fourteen thousand) gallons best winter strained or present sperm oil, and

16,00 (sixteen thousand) gallons best spring-strained or present sperm oil, in the desivered on the 15th day of alary, 16 d, as above.

Lot No. 2.—18,000 (righteen housand) gallons best spring-strained or present sperm oil, and best apring-strained or present sperm oil, to be delivered as above, on the 15th day of July, 1856.

FOR THE LAKES.

on the 15th day of July, 1256.

FOR THE LAKES.

4.-6,500 (six thousand twe handred) gallons best winterstrained or pressed sperm oil, and
6,500 (six thousand five handred) g flous best springstraines or pressed sperm oil, to be delivered
at Buffalo, New York, to the proper officer
authorized to receive it, on the 15th day of
April, 1256, or immediately after the opening
of the Eric canal.

900 (mac Andred) gallons best winter-strained or
pressed sperm oil, and
900 (since Ansdred) gallons best spring strained
supermint, to be delivered to the collector and
supermintendent of lights at Oswego, New
York, on the 15th day of April, 1556, or ias
mediately after the opening of the Eric canal,
and

superintendent of lights at Oswego, New York, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or tunnediately after the opening of the Eric canal, and

25 (three hundred and twenty five) gallons best winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, and

35 (three hundred and twenty-five) gallons best spring strained or pressed sperm oil, and

35 (three hundred and twenty-five) gallons best spring strained or pressed sperm oil, to be derivered to the collector and superintendent of lights at Pattsburg, New York, on the 15th day of April, 1856, or immediately after the opening of the Eric canal.

All of the oil comprised in tot No 4, to be delivered at the abovementoned places for the lights on the lakes, must be in small ironbound casks, in prime order, free from leakage, containing from thirty to five gallone such, and free from all expense to the United States; at the costs of transportation, damage, and leakage, being at the charges and risk of the contractor a corrections, and all tests and inspection to be made prior to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's war-house, or other place of deposite.

The setwar lots of oil required to be delivered alogsed of the supply vessels shall be so denivered when the angested and the inspection of the spring of the contractor's war-house, or other place of deposite.

The setwar lots of oil required to be delivered alogsed of the supply vessels shall be so denivered when the angested and the instance of the receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case they gly vess is should not be ready to receive the same; and in case the gly gly vess is should not be ready in the gly the same and the

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and on account of each drawing will be sent immediately after at to over to all who order from me. Address.

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent,
Wilmington, Delaware. the decreary of the hight House Board, Washington, D. C., postage publ.

A bond, with security to the estisfaction of the department in a penalty equal to one fifth of the amount of each contract made product the toregoing proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the fathful performance of each contract, to be excepted within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

The board, model the authority of the department, reserves the right to reject any bid, though it may be the lowest, from other considerable manner.

erations than its amount.

By order of the Light-Bouse Board:
THORNTON A. JENKINS

BRILLIANT SCHEMES,

GREGORY & MAGRY, MARLORRS, Wilmington, Delaware

United States Military and Navy Depot, 581 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.)

(R: Allow me the pleasure of placing my name before your nobles, at the same time offering you my best services as a tailor, together with the resources of my store, for the supply of military and naval uniforms, United States consul and clinicals dress. I am now engaged making uniforms for the military, navy, and marine corps, also the revenue, according to the written and print dissurations and official drawings, to the latest regulations, as received by me from the State, Navy, and War Departments in Washington, D. C. If you should feel of posed to favor me with any offers, yed may rest assured of received, such as the french cloths, coassurers, gold lace, trebie gilt buttons, &c., &c., ad at the lowest possible cost for cash. I have, at very great expesse, employed first raise artisls as gold embradeerer, salt, molessin, beaver, clapson, clothesp, and cherent regimental ormanent makers; Engleb, French, and American cost cuttors, rest cutters, patatoons cutters. I believe I am doing one of the largest initiary and haval official clothing and onlitting brainess to the third States, and can refer you to many officers, my customers, attached to the product official cooks, infantly, ordenace and engineers, &c. I am uso personally known to, many of the nav, officers stageled or the product. Constitute is vane, Reitel, Perry, Purpouse, including gentiemen the heads of the executive departments, members of both houses of Congress, also maisters plenty tentury, secretaries, and attaches of logistions, the English, French, and either foreign military and nava devices.

I have the bouter to subscribe myself yours, grateful and chileed, We hear it is the intention of Mr. Fox to visit our city in a few days hence. To be drawn at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday, January 26, 186 PRILLIANT CCHLRE.

1 spiradid prize of.....\$4,500

We hear it is the intention of Mr. Poz to visit our city in a few Jon 15 - end it scriber, formerly of Richmond, Virginia, having established fice in this city, on F street, a few doors in front of the Treas-bepartment, tenders his services to claimants upon the govern

Maryland State Lotteries.

MAGNIPICENT SCHEMES FOR JANUARY, 1856.

January 26, 1856.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,
Class D.
To be drawn in Saltimure city, January 26, 1856.
20 drawn ballots.
\$60,000 ! \$40,000 ! \$20,000 !

Hon. Renry A. Wise; Accomme, Virginia.

Hon. Renry A. Wise; Accomme, Virginia.

James Lyons, Earn, Bichmond, Verginia.

James B. Reath, iaic Commissioner of Pensions, Richmond, Verginia.

Stafford H. Parker, Richmond, Verginia.

Hon. John B. Fendiston, Virginia.

Hon. John B. Fendiston, Virginia.

Lon. Samuel Chilton, Washington, D. C.

William J. Ward, et q., Baltimore.

Lewis Timberlade, esq., New York

March 7—dAcpity\* BRILLIANT SCHEME. 100 prizes of \$500, being the lowest 3-number prize. 7 ick-ts \$20-halves \$10-quarters \$5.

TO THE LAD EX.-Mr. R. C. HARPER, 38 Broomfield street, Do

an an analysis of tickets, or shares, or certificates of gackages will be promptly attended to, and official drawings forwarded immediately attentile lotteries are drawn.

Address

Address

Managers.

Boston, has just received a choren assurance of the erich and elegant straw embrudered ball dresses, of the latust Parisha and elegant straw embrudered ball dresses, of the latust Parisha exple, which were so universally admired at Newport last season. As he was not then able to stipply the demand, be takes this opportunity to inform the ladies that he as just opening a fresh stipply, some of which are white, and very appropriate for heldal containes.

Also, head dresses, e-iffaces, caputes, ceitars, mantles, &c., all of which are in embrudered straw on black or white lace, and a variet of wreaths of straw flowers, teather flowers, &c.

N. B.—This is the outy house in the United States where these goods can be obtained.

Bosyon, January S. 1824. Agrees
Jan 9-Jaw196

United States Fatent Office,
Washington, Jensuary 3, 1826.

On the petition of Zephaniah Boworth, of Harmer, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 6th April, 1841, for an improvement in "constructing heating storre," for seven years from, the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 6th day of April, 1850—
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 9th to March next, as 12 o'clock, m'; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they harm, why said petition oughin not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, speciarly set forth in writing, at least treesty days before the day of hearing; all centimony filed by either party to be used at the eath leaving match to taken said transmitted in secondario with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on appli-NOTICE is hereby given that I will apply to the Commissioner of Pensions to grant me a deplicate of a 40-acre land-housty warrant, issued to me under the law of September, 1830, and numbered 54,083, for my services in the war of 1810-134 which warrant has been lost, and which has never been assigned, pledged, or located by me, or by my authority.

John 12-lawfiw

A law, United Status circuit court communications, communication the Court of Chime, No. 4 Wall street, New York Chime, No. 4 Wall street, New York Chime, No. 4 Wall street, New York Chief States Represe Court; Ross 4 Bellet, New York Court of Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Chief Court of Engineers, United States army, M. High, Schiefer to the Court of Chime; R. H. Gillet, esq., and Major Arnold Horris, Washington city. tion.
The testimony in the case will be closed on the 14th of March; dep-

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their lifts to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice. Jan 4—LawSw

## Virginia Land Office,

Virginia Land Office,
Richmond, January 9, 18 6.
In conformity with the code of Virginia of 1829, page 491, section 18, 1 do horeby make known to all whom it may concern that it appears, by a certificine of the exclusion of the elected or the city of Petershery, dated the 6th day of January, 1855, and received for the land office on the 9th day of January, 1855, the by Inquest field on the 18th day of December, 1855, the following lots in the city of Petersburg, of which Charles O'flora died siened, have been found exclusive to this Commonwealth, to with

e. P. The Pacific Railrond.

2. American Pourry.

10. German Kanigration to America.

11. Uritical Notices.

The North American Review has now attained its 11mh namber, having been published without internations for more those forty years. It is far the oldest American periodical deviced to general distrance and science, and its reputation has been mending journal of the United States within its appropriate department. Explicit for the publishers by

FRANCK TAYLOR. which Charies O'Hara died siezed, have been found eschesias to this Commonwaudits, to with a list. One house and lot, the late residence of raid O'Hars, containing a brick dwelling, commencing at a print on Market street, ranning south 31 feet, west 35 feet, until 30 feet; thence a satward 19. M feet, with a sensil lot in rear and adjusting, 18 by 30 test. 24. One exacut fut, in two parts, a djaining the, above but on the couth, Nos. 4 and 5. The first, Nos. 4, 35 k feet on Market street, bounded on the west by ft. T. Imms amout 19 feet, it being on the north line from Market street back 130 feet deep.

Its escend lot, Nos. 5, 36 feet front and rear on Market street, it being on the north line from Market street back 130 feet deep, on the south of the feet of the suith line from Market street back 111 feet deep.

3d. One hoises and tot, on the east side of Durone's siley, 37 feet fromt, bounded by Feasier's lot on the morth, on the east by Harrie's lot, on the south by March's lot.

4th. One south by March's lot.

4th. One south by Miren's lot.

4th. One south of Miren's lot.

5th Market 10 feet alley running from the roat to Low street.

8 H. PARKER,

Jan 13—law6w

Reg't Land Office.

All exped Novice from the Sictorhood of St. Jumph, Escouts-berg Maryland, the Multer House of the Sisters of Charity in the United States; by Jumphine M. Hankley, SL. Gdin Ailen, or Sketchus of Life in Virginia; by Lawrence Ne-ville, 54: Dictionary, (one of the most elegant books of the season )

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near 2th street.

MISS BUNKENEY'S BOOK -The Testimony of an Es-

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Construction, &c., January 12, 1856.

February, for the following sericics for the United States steam or Ministry, for the following sericics for the United States steam or Ministry, to be delivered at the navy yard, New York:
Two verticat ulutiar boilers, to be made of the best char-out follows boiler piates; tithe sheets to be one half inch, water bettom and who plus serve-sixtenents, shell three-eighths of an tach in thick

tested satisfactorily by steam. For castings, when delivered an approved.

bidders will be particular in stating their prices, and the tim when they propose to complete and deliver the work. Bond an good security will be required for the faithful performance of the work and fulfilment of the contract.

Jan 13—lawiw

United States Patent Office,
Washington, January 3, 1856.

On the petition of Jonathan Read, of Alton, Illinois, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 18th Muscls, 1842, for an improvement in reaping machines, for ever years, from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of March, 1856—
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 3d day of March aest, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Tersons opposing the extension are required to fite in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty day before the day of hearing, all testimony fites when party and the said bearing miss be token and transmitted in accordance with the said bearing miss be token and transmitted in application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 21st of February; depositions, and other papers relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Union, Intelligencer, and Evening Star, Washington, O. C.; Argus, Bultumore; Pennsylva ian, Philadelphia, Pa.; Journal of Connterce, New York; and Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the 3d of March next, the dey of bearing.

CHARLES MASON,

Jani—lawdw

United States Patent Office,
Washinstrox, January 16, 1856.

On the petition of Samuel Paylor, of Camb idge, Massachusetts,
praying for the extansion of a patent granted to him on the 28th
May, 1854, for an improvement in "constructing breakes for dressing warps," for seven years from the expiration of said patent,
which takes place on the 28th day of May, 1856.

It is ordered that the said perions be beard at the Patent Office on
Monday, the 18th of May next, at 18 Octock, m.; and all personare unstand to appear and show cause; if any they have, why said
petition ought not the granted massion are required to file in the Patent
Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty
taps before the day of barrier; all testimony filed by either pary
to be used at the said hearing smit be taken and transmitted in acsordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on
application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 3d of May, dece-

United States Patent Office.
Washington, January 17, 1836.
O'n the petition of Alonzo C. Arneld, of Norwalk, Connecticut praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 23d of April, 1832, for an improvement in "ponching machines for manufacture of covered buttoms," for seven years from the experiation of an interest which takes place on the 23d day of April, 1856—11 to ordered that the Paid petition be heard at the Paient Office.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

DEFERRED DEBATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1856. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

STEPHENS. I ask the indulgence of the House but few moments. I wish to make some inquiries of the rable gentleman from Tequessee [Mr. Zollicoffer ] in noc to some remarks made by him in the debate yes-y. He is reported as having said:

"My opinion is, that the advocates of the constitutional power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in the territory of the United States—though they may live in the South, though they may profess to be the advocates of the constitutional rights of the South—are doing to the South more damage and are more dangerous than the abolitionists of the North."

I wish to ask the gentleman from Tennessee what he means by that declaration; and also if he knows any gentlemen, or any persons, at the South, who advocate the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories?

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. I am pleased that the gentleman

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. I am pleased that the gentleman from Georgia has put the question to me, and I shall be obliged to him, and to the House, not to confine me strictly to a categorical answer. My conviction is, that the theory that the Congress of the United States has the constitutional power to draw a geographical line through the public territorics, and to say where slavery shall exist, and where slavery shall be prohibited forever, is a theory giving to Congress a power which the constitution has never conferred upon this body. My opinion is, that this theory has done more damage to the constitutional rights of the southern States of the Union than the open warfare of northern abolitionists upon the institutions of the South. I do not mean to be understood as saying that gentlemen who entertain this theory of the constitution are less patriotic than gentlemen who believe as I do, that the constitution does not confer that power; but my position is, and what I wish to be understood as saying is, that the theory is an erroneous and most dangerous one. And here let me remark that many gentlemen of the South, whose patriotism I have never doubted, have fallen into a belief of this theory; and some gentlemen have gone so far as to demaind that the Congress of the United States should mark out the line dividing the territory between the North and the South, and thereby determine forever where slavery should go, and where it should be prohibited. But I am gratified that many of those gentlemen have changed their opinions.

fied that many of those gentlemen have changed their opinions.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stefners] asks me to point him to a man of the South who entertains such opinions. I would say to him that my understanding is, that the gentleman from Georgia himself [Mr. Stefnerss] have upon the floor of this House, maintained, with regard to the territory acquired from Mexico, that unless Congress would extend the Missouri-Compromise line to the Pacific—would, by a geographical line, divide the territory, and determine foreser where slavery should exist, and where it should be prohibited—he had no other alternative than to return the territory to Mexico. "Let us keep our money which is to be paid for it," said be, "and let Mexico keep her provinces and her people." That was his position, as I understood it. I am gratified that the gentleman who then warred against the principle of "non-intervention"

of derea, asso, in the washington, D. C.; Argus, Baltimore, received at Evening Argus, Philad-iphia, Ps.; Journal of Commerce, Nat; Evening Argus, Philad-iphia, Ps.; Journal of Commerce, Nat ; Evening Argus, Philad-iphia, Ps.; Journal of Commerce, Very York; and Daily Post, Providence, E. I., once a week for the washest of the successive weeks previous to the 7th of April 1881, the day of hearing.

CHARLES MASON,

COMMISSION,

COM

of the people of the Union from a just and mar participation in the use of common territory, and I wished all to be equal participators therein.

Now, sir, in that speech from which the gentleman has a read I was speaking of a settlement of this controverted question on the principle of division, as the people of the North could not, in justice, be permitted to take the whole territory—every foot of it, North, South, East, and Westwich they were claiming, and seemed determined to have. My theory was, and the whole southern theory was, as I understood it, as an original question, to leave the whole territory free to colonization by all alike, and without restriction anywhere. But, sir, when we were forced to the wall, when we were outvoted by a large majority from the North, when we had no hopes of getting that theory of oursercalized, then we were willing, as I said, in consequence of this sectional disagreement, as an alternative, to have the territory divided with the same guarantee against the previous futerwention against us on one side of the line to the people of the North.

The Rouse will indules me also in another idea. In the

divided with the same guarantse against the previous intervention against us on one side of the line to the people of the South, as there was on the other side to the people of the North.

The House will indulge me also in another idea. In the speech to which the gentleman from Tennessee has alluded, he quotes me as having expressed astonishment as to the power of Congress to do what I thought ought to be done—that is, to finstitute governments for the Territories, and to effect what I desired. Now, on this subject, in both aspects of it, there was a division of sentiment, as well North as South. I held that Congress had power to govern, or to provide government, and to pass such laws as were necessary to give eccurity to state property, which some, bolding the doctrine of "mon-intervention," as then used and understood, denied. I was amazed at some gentlemen who held that, by virtue of the constitution alone, we could hold slaves in the Territories, and yet denied the power to protect them. I hold the same sentiments now. I held that it is the duty of Congress to protect slave property, as well as other property, in the common territory of the United States, just as it might protect any other kind of property. That is what I held to be the power and daily of Congress. I did not hold that it had the unqualified power to prohibit. Now, I ask the gentleman again, does he know any man in the southern country who advocates, or even defends, the unlimited constitutional power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories?

Mr. ZOLLICOTPER. I would ask the gentleman from Georgia, whether in 1848 he did not, on his Soor, take the position, with reference to the territory acquired from Mexico, that there were but two codress to pursue—that there were but two codress to pursue—that there were but two alternatives with him. I ask him if he did not demand that Congress should not merely protect slavery in the territory to mexico? I ask him if he did not demand that congress should not merely protect slavery in the te

territory to Mexico?

Mr. STEPHENS. Only, Mr. Clerk, by way of compro

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Ah!

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Ab!

Mr. STEPHENS. It was only as a compromise that I would agree to or demanded the extension of the Missouri line, recognising and protecting slavery south of the line, as well as excluding it north. This was the only plan of division, itself an alternative, that I would agree to. I was then in favor of running that line through to the Pacific— not as an, original proposition, but as an alternative—to settle the question upon some principles of justice, as the South and North differed upon slavery, and the North, so far from letting the South have the free common use of all, seemed bent upon not letting her have any. But the North

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The name of no person will be enfired upon our books, unless he psymum of the subscription he made in advecce.

Distant subscribers may forward us money by letter, the postage of which with he paid by us, and all risk assumed by ourselves in its

scriptions for a period less than a year will be received on proportioned to the above annual rates.

Mr. STEPHENS. I ask the indulgence of the House to permit me to conclude my remarks.

The CLERK. There being no objection, the gentleman is at liberty to proceed.

Mr. READE. Will the gentleman from Georgia allow me to ask him a single question, so that I may be sure understand him correctly?

Mr. STEPHENS. Certainly.

Mr. READE. I want to ascertain whether I understood the gentleman from Georgia, in the extract just read by the gentleman from Tennessee, to have spoken of the principle of non-intervention as a mockery? I want to understand that extract correctly. Did the gentleman from Georgia speak of the principle of non-intervention as a mockery?

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. The time has been, Mr. Clerk, when the great body of men at the South, for the sake of Georgia speak of the principle of non-intervention as a mockery?

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. The time has been, Mr. Clerk, when the great body of men at the South, for the sake of Georgia speak of the principle of non-intervention as a mockery?

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. The time has been, Mr. Clerk, when the great body of men at the South, for the sake of Georgia speak of the principle of non-intervention is a manual to the gentleman from the Senate proposing to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific coast, would the gentleman from Tennessee have voted for it?

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Well, Mr. Clerk, I will answer the gentleman in this way.

Mr. STEPHENS. I cannot give the gentleman my time except for a direct answer to my question. I want to know whether, when Congress was providing governments for the Territories acquired from Mexico, he would, if he had been here, have voted for the extension of the Missouri Compromise inc the word was used at that time to word was used at that time by me, was a term altogether different in the same of the principles recognized in the compromise measures of 1850.

the existence of any such power. I never have entertained any such opinion. I have always warred against it from the beginning.

I have always maintained that this theory of the creation of territorial governments was outside the contemplation of the constitution. It rests upon a power resulting from the acquisition of territory which the constitution never contemplated. But when acquired, the duty devolves upon Congress either to govern it or to provide a government for it. And in governing or providing governments, Congress has no power, either express or implied, direct or incidental, to pass any law which would deprive any portion of the people of the several States of their right to a just and fair participation in the public domain. But a law or regulation, looking to a disposition of the public domain as common property, based upon the principle of division between the two sections, disagreeing, as they do, upon the subject of slavery, I hold may be constitutional, or, at least, not violative of it. While the exercise, therefore, of such power by a general exclusion would be wholly unconstitutional, yet, under circumstances qualified as I have stated, it might be properly exercised. As I understood the honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardsons] to hold, the other day, the exercise of this power may or might be perfectly consistent with the constitution, just, and proper in one instance, and wholly inconsistent with it, unjust, and improper in another.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER. Mr. Clerk, I desire to say that if I have not done justice in every respect to the position taken by the gentleman from Georgia, so which I have referred, upon which the statement I have not done justice in every respect to the position taken by the gentleman from Georgia, so which I have referred, upon which the statement I have not done justice in every respect to the position taken by the gentleman from Georgia, so which I have referred, upon which the statement I have not the house the record upon which I have on yet received

opinion.

Mr. STEPHENS. The gentleman misapprehends me if he supposes that I ever held the idea or opinion that Congress has the general or unlimited power to exclude slavery

The control of the co